

## NO WAY TO BEAT BRYAN.

WHAT ELECTORAL COLLEGE  
FIGURES SHOW.

FIFTEEN STATES CERTAIN.

Populists Cannot Fail to Add Four  
More.

A FAIR FIGHT FOR THE REST.

Changes in Political Sentiment that  
Insure Democratic Success.  
Accurate Computations

Based on Assured Data—Greater  
Part of Doubtful States Lean  
Toward Silver.

Bryan Could Win Without New  
York, Illinois and Indiana.

[From the New York Journal.]

It has been said that the political figures may as well give up their calculations this year, as the election is one in which the issues are novel, party lines broken and new deals made in the game of politics.

While this is a measure true the conclusion reached is incorrect. Except in a few states the Democracy is as powerful as ever, and in some parts of the country, where it has formerly for years had barely a standing, its strength has greatly increased. The marked enthusiasm of the large majority of the Democratic national convention means something. It indicates a Democratic revival in the west and south. The Populist party is shown by the elections of 1892 and 1894. Its union on the Democratic candidate is just so much solid gain. If the bolting Democrats should put a third candidate into the field, its only effect would be to drive to the ballot box the few Democrats who, dissatisfied with the action at Chicago, but not prepared to swallow protection, plutocracy and paternalism in McKinley, might otherwise remain away from the polls.

If no third candidate should be in the field, some dissatisfied Democrats might vote for McKinley, but quite as many would vote with their party rather than lose their votes. Hence there is good ground now for intelligent judgment on the outlook, based on former votes and the ascertained strength of parties.

The questions that present themselves in considering the chances of success are:

1. Have the Populists lost or gained strength since the election of 1892?

2. Will the Populist support of the Democratic candidate for president, William J. Bryan, be general?

3. Will the defection from the Democratic party, caused by the action of the Chicago convention, be great enough to offset the increase of strength gained from the Populist vote?

1. Are the Populists growing?

The total popular vote in 1892 was as follows:

Democrat..... 5,528,018  
Republican..... 5,178,108  
Populist..... 1,041,028

The Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,569,046, or 1,421,838 in excess of the Republican vote.

The total Populist vote in 1894 was 1,953,452, or 822,434 larger than in 1892.

In view of the large Populist vote, it is significant that the Democratic vote in 1892 showed an increase of 18,685 over the vote of 1888, while the Republican vote decreased 264,108 from the vote at the election of four years previous.

In the states which will be the battleground of the election the increase or decrease of the Populist vote in 1894, as compared with 1892, is as follows:

	In 1892.	In 1894.	Change.
California.....	25,022	31,301	6,279
Colorado.....	51,254	62,111	10,857
Idaho.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Illinois.....	22,357	50,790	28,433
Indiana.....	22,358	25,186	2,828
Iowa.....	21,253	24,118	2,865
Kansas (1893).....	106,111	115,220	9,109
Michigan.....	10,822	30,012	19,190
Minnesota.....	20,214	27,501	7,287
Montana.....	1,234	12,340	11,106
Nebraska.....	82,124	67,812	14,312
Nevada.....	7,294	5,523	1,771
North Dakota.....	14,530	9,154	5,376
Ohio (1893).....	14,530	52,772	38,242
Oregon.....	30,952	30,953	1
South Dakota.....	25,125	25,126	1
Washington.....	1,235	10,540	9,305
West Virginia.....	4,100	1,000	3,100
Wisconsin.....	8,020	25,024	17,004
Wyoming.....	7,732	176	7,556

These figures do not correctly show in all cases the actual Populist increase or decrease. In Colorado, for instance, the Populist vote of 1892 shows the fusion Democrat and Populist vote. In 1894 (the congressional election) the Democrats had no candidate and divided their votes between the Republicans and Populists. In Idaho the Democratic and Populist votes were bunched together in 1892 and separated in 1894. The Kansas vote of 1892 shows the combined Democratic and Populist vote, while in 1894 they were divided.

In Nebraska in 1892 there was a bitter fight among the Democrats over the question of fusion on the Populist electoral ticket, the local Democratic leaders fearing they might lose their power in their organization if fusion prevailed. The combination was defeated, but the Democratic vote, which had been 80,552 in 1888 and 71,381 in 1890, dwindled down to 34,948. In 1894, on a union with the Populists on governor, it was 97,815, and 6,965 votes were cast for a Populist.

In arriving at the total Populist vote of 1,953,452, in 1894 the Democratic vote are therefore included in cases where Democrats supported Populist candidates. But this is offset by the fact that in North Carolina, where the Republicans fused with the Populists in electing a chief justice of the supreme court, and in other states where the Republicans combined with the Populists in electing judges and congressmen the votes were counted as Republican.

No enumeration was made of the Populist votes. Hence the total of 1,953,452 is as nearly accurate as possible.

The extent and enthusiasm of the last St. Louis convention, as well as the proof given by these figures, show that the Populist strength has not diminished since its large vote of 1892.

2. Will the Populist support of Bryan be general?

It is a ridiculous supposition that the Populists will not support Bryan as it was in 1892. The Chicago Democratic convention would not avail itself of its ample majority to make good its two-thirds vote, to lay down a platform in accordance with its own views and to select its own standard bearer, or as it was to predict that the St. Louis Populist convention would throw away its chances of success and nominate a candidate who could not be elected in preference to a candidate with a good prospect of success.

From the first the Populist convention was in favor of Bryan's nomination, but its members desired to act in a manner that would preserve their own organization intact and not merge it in the Democratic organization. The reason was none other than that others on this point, because of their great strength in their state and the much larger strength of the Democracy. But with them, as with all, the talk of a middle of the road candidate for the presidency was as nonsensical as the talk of a "side ditch" bolt from the action of the convention is now.

The nomination of an independent Populist candidate for vice president accomplished all the so-called middle of the road delegates wanted. It preserves the identity of the party, and instead of injuriously affecting the president's vote will serve to increase it.

The last vote in Texas for governor was, in round numbers: Democrat, 242,990; Populist, 190,000, and Republican, 55,000. A Populist bolt in Texas would mean the cutting down of the Populist vote 30 per cent and the consequent increase of the Democrats.

With the Democratic vote in the west strengthened and increased by free silver a straight Populist nominee for president would only lose the Populists the four states they carried with Democratic help in 1892—Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada.

3. Will the defection of the gold Democrats defeat Bryan?

In considering the amount of danger to the Chicago ticket from the defection of the gold Democrats, it is important to remember that such defection is serious in only a limited number of states and is scarcely of any account whatever in the west.

Of the New England and middle states the only ones in which the Democrats are in the majority are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. In these states the Republican electoral tickets in 1892 and 1894 were carried by the Democrats.

Any gold Democratic movement in those states would be of no account. If the Democrats should repudiate the Chicago candidates they could only swell the Republican majorities. Connecticut, New York and New Jersey are, on the other hand, very important Democratic states. With Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia, their electoral votes were cast for Cleveland in 1892.

It is claimed that the gold Democrats will turn over Connecticut, New Jersey and New York to the McKinley Republicans in this election.

In the section most affected by the silver and Populist movements through the mining and agricultural interests, five states ran no Democratic electoral tickets in 1892: Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Dakota and Wyoming. In Nevada, although a Democratic electoral ticket was in the field, the Democrats generally voted with the Populists. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada were in consequence carried by the Populists by pluralities in 1892.

In the other western and Pacific states a combination of the Democratic and Populist vote would have made these changes in the results:

	1892	1894	Change
California.....	25,022	31,301	6,279
Colorado.....	51,254	62,111	10,857
Idaho.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Illinois.....	22,357	50,790	28,433
Indiana.....	22,358	25,186	2,828
Iowa.....	21,253	24,118	2,865
Kansas (1893).....	106,111	115,220	9,109
Michigan.....	10,822	30,012	19,190
Minnesota.....	20,214	27,501	7,287
Montana.....	1,234	12,340	11,106
Nebraska.....	82,124	67,812	14,312
Nevada.....	7,294	5,523	1,771
North Dakota.....	14,530	9,154	5,376
Ohio (1893).....	14,530	52,772	38,242
Oregon.....	30,952	30,953	1
South Dakota.....	25,125	25,126	1
Washington.....	1,235	10,540	9,305
West Virginia.....	4,100	1,000	3,100
Wisconsin.....	8,020	25,024	17,004
Wyoming.....	7,732	176	7,556

Ohio would have reversed the Republican plurality of 1,072 to a plurality of 13,778 for the other side.

Oregon, which gave a mixed vote, showing a small plurality for the Republicans, would have given a plurality of 6,206 against Harrison.

South Dakota's plurality of 8,344 for the Republicans would have changed to 737 against them.

Washington's Republican plurality of 6,558 would have been wiped out and a Democratic and Populist plurality of 12,907 would have turned the state to the other side.

West Virginia's Democratic plurality of 4,174 would have been increased to 8,310.

Wisconsin's Democratic plurality of 6,444 would have swelled to 16,438.

Add the Populist states:

	1892	1894	Change
Alabama.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Arizona.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Arkansas.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
California.....	25,022	31,301	6,279
Colorado.....	51,254	62,111	10,857
Idaho.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Illinois.....	22,357	50,790	28,433
Indiana.....	22,358	25,186	2,828
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Washington.....	1,235	10,540	9,305
West Virginia.....	4,100	1,000	3,100
Wisconsin.....	8,020	25,024	17,004
Wyoming.....	7,732	176	7,556

Conceding to the Republicans the states likely to be affected by a Democratic bolt, although the surety of the Republican vote is strongly and vigorously protested against, McKinley is given the following states:

	1892	1894	Change
Connecticut.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Delaware.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Florida.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Georgia.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Idaho.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Illinois.....	22,357	50,790	28,433
Indiana.....	22,358	25,186	2,828
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Washington.....	1,235	10,540	9,305
West Virginia.....	4,100	1,000	3,100
Wisconsin.....	8,020	25,024	17,004
Wyoming.....	7,732	176	7,556

This leaves unplaced the following states:

	1892	1894	Change
California.....	25,022	31,301	6,279
Colorado.....	51,254	62,111	10,857
Idaho.....	1,020	7,121	6,101
Illinois.....	22,357	50,790	28,433
Indiana.....	22,358	25,186	2,828
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Wisconsin.....	8,020	25,024	17,004
Wyoming.....	7,732	176	7,556

Where Will the Unplaced States Go?

Of the unplaced states, where ought California to go? In 1892 its electoral vote was given to Cleveland by 144 plurality. The combined Democratic and Populist vote was 25,490 over the Republican vote. In 1894 the Democratic vote was elected by 1,206 plurality and the Democratic and Populist vote combined had a plurality of 62,510 over the Republicans. It is a significant fact that such a close vote was given, and while the Democratic governor was elected the other state officers went to the Republicans.

Delaware has gone Democratic seven times since 1876 and Republican once. Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Michigan have in them some Democratic disaffection. Judgment, based on ascertained facts, would be justified in placing Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin in the Bryan column.

There is certainly a solid ground for believing they will maintain their combined Democratic and Populist pluralities under the impetus of union and the promise of victory.

The rest of the unplaced states are on the crest of the great western tidal wave of the free silver movement and are believed to be prepared to sweep away all opposition to Bryan. Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Oregon, Washington and West Virginia are all counted on to give the Chicago candidate their electoral votes.

They are placed in the Democratic column for good and convincing reasons. Minnesota, because the Democratic and Populist vote of 1892, with both those parties inharmonious and dissatisfied, was 7,410 larger than the Republican vote.

Montana, because without the prestige of union and free silver the Democratic and Populist vote combined was 6,064 larger than the Republican vote in 1892 for president, 2,480 larger in the congressional election of 1894 and 7,257 larger in the last election for governor.

Nebraska, because the combined vote was 26,550 larger than the Republican vote in 1892, 10,187 larger in 1894 for governor and 19,614 larger last year on supreme court judge.

North Dakota, because fusion without the prestige of a solid union defeated the Republicans for governor in 1892 by 1,720 plurality.

South Dakota, because the Democrats and Populists together had a plurality over the Republicans in 1892. Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Nevada were in consequence carried by the Populists by pluralities in 1892.

West Virginia, because its straight Democrats gave Cleveland a plurality, because all its state officers and judiciary are Democrats and because in eight elections only one has been Republican in its result.

The probable results, based on the foregoing facts, are thus stated:

	1892	1894	Change
Assured Democrat.....	10	20	10
Populist states of 1892.....	10	10	0
California.....	1	1	0
Colorado.....	1	1	0
Idaho.....	1	1	0
Illinois.....	1	1	0
Indiana.....	1	1	0
Iowa.....	1	1	0
Kansas (1893).....	1	1	0
Michigan.....	1	1	0
Minnesota.....	1	1	0
Montana.....	1	1	0
Nebraska.....	1	1	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0
North Dakota.....	1	1	0
Oregon.....	1	1	0
South Dakota.....	1	1	0
Washington.....	1	1	0
West Virginia.....	1	1	0
Total.....	20	30	10

Conceding Republican..... 14  
Total..... 44

Electoral vote for Bryan..... 262  
For McKinley..... 182

Electoral majority for Bryan..... 80  
Could Win Without Illinois and Indiana..... 80

The conclusion of Illinois and Indiana to the Republicans would make the following result:

	1892	1894	Change
Republican probable states.....	182	182	0
Illinois.....	1	1	0
Indiana.....	1	1	0
Total.....	183	183	0

Or, in accordance with other Republican figures and claims this result might be foretold:

	1892	1894	Change
States probably Republican.....	182	182	0
Delaware.....	1	1	0
Florida.....	1	1	0
Georgia.....	1	1	0
Idaho.....	1	1	0
Illinois.....	1	1	0
Indiana.....	1	1	0
Iowa.....	1	1	0
Kansas (1893).....	1	1	0
Michigan.....	1	1	0
Minnesota.....	1	1	0
Montana.....	1	1	0
Nebraska.....	1	1	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0
North Dakota.....	1	1	0
Ohio (1893).....	1	1	0
Oregon.....	1	1	0
South Dakota.....	1	1	0
Washington.....	1	1	0
West Virginia.....	1	1	0
Wisconsin.....	1	1	0
Wyoming.....	1	1	0
Total.....	210	210	0

Smacks, North Carolina, Oregon and Louisiana will range themselves in the Republican column.

An Example.  
"You will kindly give us an example of the general law of averages, Mr. Peabody," said the professor of mathematics, after his lecture on the doctrine of chances.